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Prakhov, S., Abt, S., Achenbach, P. et al. (47 more authors) (2018) High-statistics measurement of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay at the Mainz Microtron. Physical Review C. 065203. ISSN 2469-9993

<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.97.065203>

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High-statistics measurement of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay at the Mainz Microtron

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(Received 7 March 2018; published 7 June 2018)

The largest, at the moment, statistics of 7×10^6 $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays, based on 6.2×10^7 η mesons produced in the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ reaction, has been accumulated by the A2 Collaboration at the Mainz Microtron, MAMI. It allowed a detailed study of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ dynamics beyond its conventional parametrization with just the quadratic slope parameter α and enabled, for the first time, a measurement of the second-order term and a better understanding of the cusp structure in the neutral decay. The present data are also compared to recent theoretical calculations that predict a nonlinear dependence along the quadratic distance from the Dalitz-plot center.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevC.97.065203](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevC.97.065203)

I. INTRODUCTION

For decades, the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay has attracted much attention from theoretical and experimental studies as it gives access to fundamental physical constants. This decay, which is forbidden by isospin symmetry, mostly occurs due to the difference in the mass of the u and d quarks, with $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi) \sim (m_d - m_u)^2$ [1]. Therefore, a precision measurement of this decay can be used as a sensitive test for the magnitude of isospin

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breaking in the Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) part of the Standard Model (SM) Lagrangian. At the same time, the actual $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ dynamics involve a strong impact from $\pi\pi$ final-state interactions, and the $m_d - m_u$ magnitude cannot be approached without a precise experimental measurement of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ Dalitz plots, the density of which provides the information needed. Theoretical calculations of strong-interaction processes at low energy, which could typically be performed by using chiral perturbation theory (χ PTh) [1–3], were not very successful at describing the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ density distributions observed experimentally. The main reason was in the final-state rescattering effects, the calculation of which turned out to be more reliable with dispersion relations [4,5] but still insufficient to describe the experimental data. Meanwhile, the experimental progress in both the precise determination of the $\pi\pi$ phase shifts [6–8] and high-statistics data on the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decays [9–14] renewed the interest in theoretical studies of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay [15–22], which also included the extraction of the quark-mass ratio, $Q^2 = (m_s^2 - \bar{m}_{ud}^2)/(m_d^2 - m_u^2)$ with $\bar{m}_{ud} = (m_u + m_d)/2$, from the data.

The function describing the density of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ Dalitz plot follows the standard parametrization for three-body decay, which is a polynomial expansion of $|A(s_1, s_2, s_3)|^2$ around the center of the Dalitz plot, where $s_i = (P_\eta - p_i)^2$, with $p_i^2 = M_i^2$. The parameters are usually normalized to be dimensionless. The standard variables introduced for the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay are then $X = \sqrt{3}(T_1 - T_2)/Q_\eta = \sqrt{3}(s_2 - s_1)/(2m_\eta Q_\eta)$ and $Y = 3T_3/Q_\eta - 1 = 3((m_\eta - m_{\pi^0})^2 - s_3)/(2m_\eta Q_\eta) - 1$, where T_i is the kinetic energy of pion i in the η rest frame, and $Q_\eta = m_\eta - 3m_{\pi^0}$ for the neutral decay and $Q_\eta = m_\eta - 2m_{\pi^\pm} - m_{\pi^0}$ for the charged decay. In addition, another dimensionless variable $z = X^2 + Y^2 = 6 \sum_{i=1}^3 (T_i + m_{\pi^0} - m_\eta/3)^2 / Q_\eta^2 = \rho^2 / \rho_{\max}^2$ was introduced to describe the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz-plot density in terms of the quadratic distance, ρ^2 , from the plot center. For the neutral η decay, its polynomial expansion

$$A(s_1, s_2, s_3) \sim 1 + \alpha' \sum_{i=1}^3 (s_i - s_0)^2 + \beta' \sum_{i=1}^3 (s_i - s_0)^3 + \gamma' \sum_{i=1}^3 (s_i - s_0)^4 + \dots, \quad (1)$$

with $s_0 = m_\eta/3 - m_{\pi^0}$, results in [16,17]

$$|A(X, Y)|^2 \sim 1 + 2\alpha z + 2\beta(3X^2Y - Y^3) + 2\gamma z^2 + \dots, \quad (2)$$

where parameters α' , β' , and γ' are complex in general, and parameters α , β , and γ are real. Representing $X = \sqrt{z} \cos(\phi)$ and $Y = \sqrt{z} \sin(\phi)$ as polar coordinates with respect to the Dalitz-plot center, Eq. (2) can be rewritten as

$$|A(X, Y)|^2 \sim 1 + 2\alpha z + 2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi) + 2\gamma z^2 + \dots, \quad (3)$$

where angle $\phi = \arctan(Y/X)$.

Due to the low energies of the decay pions, $\pi^0\pi^0$ rescattering in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ is expected to be dominated by S waves. Such an assumption leads to the conventional leading-order

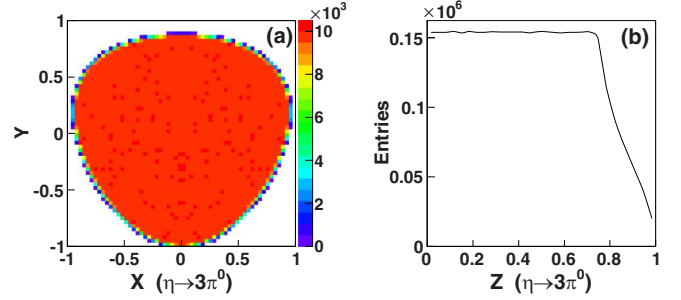


FIG. 1. Dalitz plot and its $z = X^2 + Y^2 = \rho^2 / \rho_{\max}^2$ distribution for the phase-space $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay.

parametrization $|A(z)|^2 \sim 1 + 2\alpha z$ [23] of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ amplitude, with only the quadratic slope parameter α , which was used in all previous measurements. Rather than fitting two-dimensional Dalitz plots, those measurements were based on the deviation of measured z distributions from the corresponding distributions obtained from the phase-space simulation of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay, which is illustrated for both the Dalitz plot and z distribution in Fig. 1.

The current value for the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ quadratic slope parameter, $\alpha = -0.0318 \pm 0.0015$, which is given in the Review of Particle Physics (RPP) [23], is based on ten measurements [9–11,24–30]. The results of those measurements are plotted in Fig. 2 along with values from various calculations [2–4,16–19,21,31].

As shown in Fig. 2, all experimental results obtained with comparably large statistics are in good agreement within their uncertainties, and the earlier theoretical calculations contradict experimental data more than the most recent.

The result with the best accuracy, ($\alpha = -0.0322 \pm 0.0012_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.0022_{\text{sys}}$), obtained by the A2 Collaboration at MAMI, was based on 3×10^6 observed $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays [11]. Significant attention in that work was dedicated to a search for a possible cusp structure in the spectra below the $\pi^+\pi^-$ threshold. Based on the $\pi\pi$ scattering length combination $a_0 - a_2$, extracted from the analysis of $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays [32], and calculations within the framework of nonrelativistic effective field theory (NREFT) [15], the cusp effect was expected to be visible in the $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ spectrum, reaching $\sim 1\%$ at the $2\pi^0$ threshold with respect to the spectrum in the case of the cusp absence. This calculation used the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ results from KLOE [12] to describe the charge-decay amplitude, assuming the isospin limit to connect it to the neutral decay. In principle, the predicted cusp magnitude should not change much even in the case of isospin breaking. However, the expected cusp structure was not confirmed experimentally in Ref. [11]. At the same time, the statistical accuracy of data points in the measured z distribution made it possible to indicate that the conventional leading-order parametrization $|A(z)|^2 \sim 1 + 2\alpha z$ was not sufficient for the proper description of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay amplitude. This indicates that the contributions from the higher-order terms in Eq. (3) need to be checked as well. The cusp structure cannot be described by polynomial expansion but, similar to the NREFT, the cusp range can be parametrized in the density function as

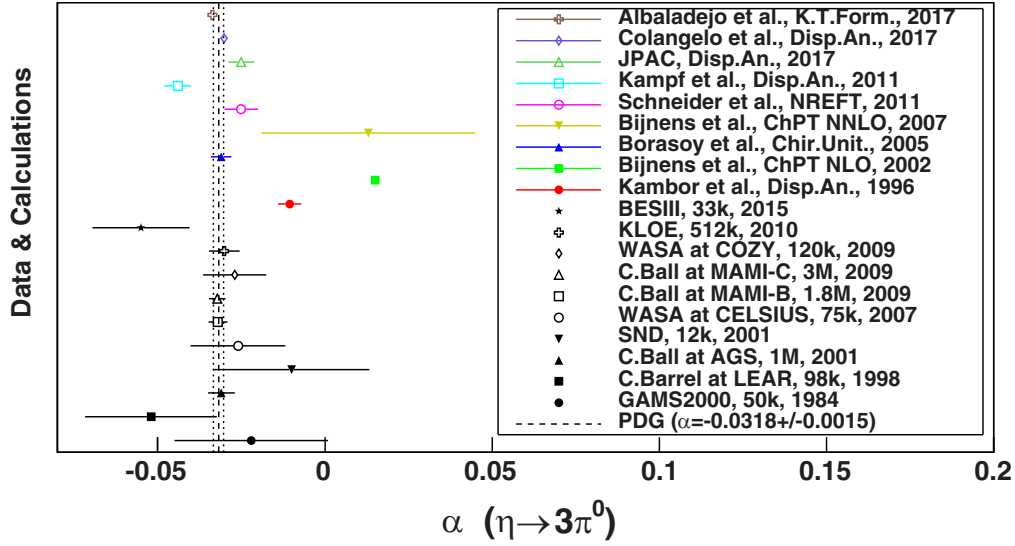


FIG. 2. Comparison of the experimental data [9–11,24–30] (plotted by black points), which were used in the RPP [23] to obtain the averaged value (shown by the vertical lines) for the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ quadratic slope parameter α , to each other and to various calculations [2–4,16,17,19,21,22,31] (colored points). Ref. [2] gives the magnitude of α for the analysis made in Ref. [1], in which its value was not given.

$\rho(s) = \text{Re}\sqrt{(1 - s/4m_{\pi^\pm}^2)}$, which results in $\rho(s) = 0$ for $s \geq 4m_{\pi^\pm}^2$ [33]. Then the density function is given by

$$|A|^2 \sim 1 + 2\alpha z + 2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi) + 2\gamma z^2 + \dots + 2\delta \sum_{i=1}^3 \rho(s_i), \quad (4)$$

where the factor 2 in front of the cusp term is added for the consistency with the other terms.

A better determination of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay parameters, needed for a precise determination of light-quark mass ratios, was recently the focus of many theoretical works. In Ref. [16], a detailed study of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays within the framework of the modified NREFT, in which final-state interactions were analyzed beyond one loop including isospin-breaking corrections, resulted in the extraction of the Dalitz-plot parameters for both the charged and neutral decays. The values obtained for the parametrization of the neutral decay with Eq. (3), $\alpha = -0.0246(49)$, $\beta = -0.0042(7)$, and $\gamma = 0.0013(4)$, indicated nonzero contributions for the higher-order terms. Other $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ calculations, involving parameter β , used a unitary dispersive model [18,19], in which subtraction constants were fixed by fitting recent high-statistics $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data from WASA-at-COSY (1.74×10^5 decays) [13] and KLOE (4.7×10^6 decays) [14]. In contrast to Ref. [16], the latter calculations predicted a value of β consistent with zero. Another recent dispersive analysis [21] of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay amplitudes, in which the latest $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data from KLOE [14] were also fitted to determine subtraction constants, predicted a nonlinear z dependence for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$, which turned out to be in good agreement within the uncertainties with the measured z dependence from Ref. [11]. However, no numerical predictions were provided for the higher-order terms of Eq. (3). The most recent $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ calculation, which used the extended chiral Khuri-Treiman dispersive formalism [22], showed that the

effect from the two light resonances $f_0(980)$ and $a_0(980)$ in the low energy region of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay is not negligible, especially for the neutral mode, and improves the description of the density variation over the Dalitz plot. The $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ parameters obtained in Ref. [22] from their fitted amplitude, $\alpha = -0.0337(12)$ and $\beta = -0.0054(1)$, also predict nonzero contributions for the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term.

Obviously, a better comparison of the experimental data with the recent $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ calculations, going beyond the leading-order parametrization, should now be based on describing the two-dimensional density distribution of measured Dalitz plots, rather than on one-dimensional z distributions. To obtain reliable experimental results for the parametrization with Eq. (4), a new measurement of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot, with even higher statistical accuracy, is very important.

In this paper, we report on a new high-statistics measurement of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot, which is based on 7×10^6 detected decays. The A2 data used in the present analysis were taken in 2007 (Run I) and 2009 (Run II). Compared to the previous analysis of Run I reported in Ref. [11], the present analysis was made with an improved cluster algorithm, which increased the number of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays reconstructed in Run I from 3×10^6 to 3.5×10^6 . The $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ data from Run I and Run II used in this work were previously used to measure the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ differential cross sections, the analysis of which was recently reported in Ref. [34]. The new $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ results were obtained with the parametrization involving the higher-order terms of the Dalitz-plot density function and the cusp term. The NREFT framework from Ref. [35] was also used to check whether the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data can be described together with the KLOE $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data [14], assuming the isospin limit. The experimental spectra are also compared to recent theoretical calculations that predict a nonlinear dependence along the quadratic distance from the Dalitz-plot center.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

An experimental study of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay was conducted via measuring the process $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ with the Crystal Ball (CB) [36] as a central calorimeter and TAPS [37,38] as a forward calorimeter. These detectors were installed in the energy-tagged bremsstrahlung photon beam of the Mainz Microtron (MAMI) [39,40]. The photon energies were determined by the Glasgow tagging spectrometer [41–43].

The CB detector is a sphere consisting of 672 optically isolated NaI(Tl) crystals, shaped as truncated triangular pyramids, which point toward the center of the sphere. The crystals are arranged in two hemispheres that cover 93% of 4π , sitting outside a central spherical cavity with a radius of 25 cm, which holds the target and inner detectors. In this experiment, TAPS was initially arranged in a plane consisting of 384 BaF₂ counters of hexagonal cross section. It was installed 1.5 m downstream of the CB center and covered the full azimuthal range for polar angles from 1° to 20°. Later on, 18 BaF₂ crystals, covering polar angles from 1° to 5°, were replaced with 72 PbWO₄ crystals, allowing for a higher count rate in the crystals near the photon-beam line. More details on the energy and angular resolution of the CB and TAPS are given in Refs. [11,44].

The present measurement used electron beams with energies of 1508 and 1557 MeV from the Mainz Microtron, MAMI-C [40]. The data with the 1508-MeV beam were taken in 2007 (Run I) and those with the 1557-MeV beam in 2009 (Run II). Bremsstrahlung photons, produced by the beam electrons in a 10- μ m Cu radiator and collimated by a 4-mm-diameter Pb collimator, were incident on a liquid hydrogen (LH₂) target located in the center of the CB. The LH₂ target was 5 cm and 10 cm long in Run I and Run II, respectively. The total amount of material around the LH₂ target, including the Kapton cell and the 1-mm-thick carbon-fiber beamline, was equivalent to 0.8% of a radiation length X_0 , which was essential to keep the material budget as low as possible to minimize the conversion of final-state photons.

The target was surrounded by a Particle IDentification (PID) detector [45] used to distinguish between charged and neutral particles. The PID consists of 24 scintillator bars (50 cm long, 4 mm thick) arranged as a cylinder with the middle radius of 12 cm.

In Run I, the energies of the incident photons were analyzed up to 1402 MeV by detecting the postbremsstrahlung electrons in the Glasgow tagged-photon spectrometer (Glasgow tagger) [41–43], and up to 1448 MeV in Run II. The uncertainty in the energy of the tagged photons is mainly determined by the segmentation of the tagger focal-plane detector in combination with the energy of the MAMI electron beam used in the experiments. Increasing the MAMI energy increases the energy range covered by the spectrometer and also has the corresponding effect on the uncertainty in E_γ . For both the MAMI energy settings of 1508 and 1557 MeV, this uncertainty was about ± 2 MeV. More details on the tagger energy calibration and uncertainties in the energies can be found in Ref. [43].

The experimental trigger in Run I required the total energy deposited in the CB to exceed ~ 320 MeV and the number of

so-called hardware clusters in the CB (multiplicity trigger) to be two or more. In the trigger, a hardware cluster in the CB was a block of 16 adjacent crystals in which at least one crystal had an energy deposit larger than 30 MeV. Depending on the data-taking period, events with a cluster multiplicity of two were prescaled with different rates. TAPS was not included in the multiplicity trigger for these experiments. In Run II, the trigger threshold on the total energy in the CB was increased to ~ 340 MeV, and the multiplicity trigger required three or more hardware clusters in the CB.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

The $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays were measured via the process $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ from events having six or seven clusters reconstructed by a software analysis in the CB and TAPS together. Seven-cluster events were analyzed by assuming that all final-state particles were detected, and six-cluster events by assuming that only the six photons were detected, with the recoil proton going undetected. The offline cluster algorithm [46] was optimized for finding a group of adjacent crystals in which the energy was deposited by a single-photon electromagnetic (e/m) shower. This algorithm also works well for recoil protons. The software threshold for the cluster energy was chosen to be 12 MeV. Compared to the previous $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ analysis of Run I [11], the cluster algorithm was improved for a better separation of e/m showers partially overlapping in the calorimeters, which is especially important for processes with large photon multiplicity in the final state and for conditions of the forward energy boost of the outgoing photons in the laboratory system. At the same time, the cluster algorithm has also to be efficient for reconstructing one photon splitting into two nearby e/m showers. The new optimization of the cluster algorithm was needed to improve its efficiency for higher energies of MAMI-C. Particularly for the process $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$, its reconstruction efficiency was improved by $\sim 17\%$, compared to the previous analysis [11].

The event identification was based on a kinematic fit, the details of which, including the parametrization of the detector information and resolutions were given in Ref. [11]. Many other details of the event selection in the present work are also very similar to the previous analysis. To test the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ hypothesis, 15 combinations are possible to pair six photons into three neutral pions. To reduce the number of combinations tested with the kinematic fit, invariant masses of cluster pairs for each combination were tested prior to fitting. For seven-cluster events, where seven combinations are possible to select the proton cluster, this number was reduced by a cut on the cluster polar angle, the value of which is limited by the recoil-proton kinematics in the laboratory system. The events for which at least one pairing combination satisfied the tested hypothesis at the 1% confidence level, CL, (i.e., with a probability greater than 1%) were selected for further analysis. The pairing combination with the largest CL was used to reconstruct the reaction kinematics. The combinatorial background from mispairing six photons into three pions was found to be quite small and could be further reduced by tightening a selection criterion on the kinematic-fit CL. Misidentification of

the proton cluster with the photons was found to be negligibly small for seven-cluster events. The six-cluster sample, which includes $\sim 20\%$ from all detected $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays, had a small contamination from events in which one of the photons, instead of the proton, was undetected. Because such misidentification mostly occurred for clusters in TAPS, those events were successfully removed, based on the cluster's time-of-flight information, which provides good separation of the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ recoil protons from photons in the present energy range.

To minimize systematic uncertainties in the determination of experimental acceptance, Monte Carlo (MC) simulations of the production reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ were based on the actual spectra measured with the same data sets [34]. The $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay was generated according to phase space (i.e., with the slope parameter $\alpha = 0$). The simulated events were propagated through a GEANT (version 3.21) simulation of the experimental setup. To reproduce the resolutions observed in the experimental data, the GEANT output (energy and timing) was subject to additional smearing, thus allowing both the simulated and experimental data to be analyzed in the same way. Matching the energy resolution between the experimental and MC events was achieved by adjusting the invariant-mass resolutions, the kinematic-fit stretch functions (or pulls), and probability distributions. Such an adjustment was based on the analysis of the same data sets for reactions that could be selected with the kinematic fit practically without background from other reactions (namely, $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^0 p$, $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow \gamma \gamma p$, and $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p$ were used). The simulated events were also tested to check whether they passed the trigger requirements.

For $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays, physical background can only come from the $\gamma p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p$ events that are not produced from η decays. As shown in Ref. [47], those $3\pi^0$ events are mostly produced via baryon decay chains, with a smaller fraction from $\gamma p \rightarrow K_S^0 \Sigma^+ \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p$. For selected $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p$ events, this background is negligibly small near the η production threshold, and reaches $\sim 4\%$ near beam energy $E_\gamma = 1.4$ GeV. Because of the complicated dynamics of these background processes, they cannot be reproduced precisely with the MC simulation in order to be used for the background subtraction, and additional selection criteria have to be applied instead to reduce the remaining background to a level $\leq 1\%$. The initial level of the direct $3\pi^0$ background under the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ peak can be seen in the $m(3\pi^0)$ invariant-mass distributions for events selected at $\text{CL} > 1\%$ by testing the $\gamma p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ hypothesis, which has no constraint on the η mass. These distributions are shown in Fig. 3. It was checked that the level of the direct $3\pi^0$ background $\leq 1\%$ in the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data sample could be reached by requiring $\text{CL} > 1.5\%$ for the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ hypothesis along with rejecting events having $E_\gamma > 1.3$ GeV.

There are two more sources of background remaining in the selected $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ events and which could directly be subtracted from the experimental spectra. The first background is due to interactions of the bremsstrahlung photons in the windows of the target cell. The evaluation of this background is based on the analysis of data samples that were taken with the target cell emptied of liquid hydrogen. The weight for the subtraction of empty-target spectra is usually taken as a ratio of the photon-beam fluxes for the data samples

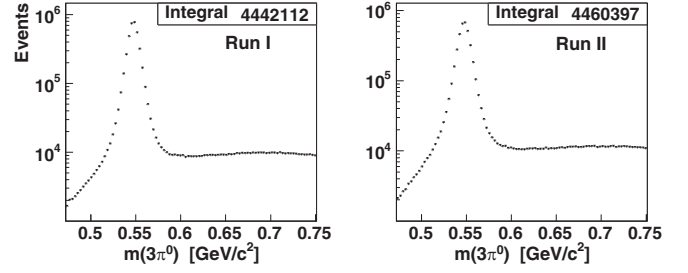


FIG. 3. $m(3\pi^0)$ invariant-mass distributions for events selected at $\text{CL} > 1\%$ by testing the $\gamma p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ hypothesis for the data of Run I (left) and Run II (right).

with the full and the empty target. Because, in the present experiments, the amount of empty-target data were much smaller than with the full target, the subtraction of this background would cause larger statistical uncertainties. It was checked that, for the selection criteria used, the fraction of the empty-target background is $\leq 1\%$, and this background mostly contains actual $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays that were just produced in interactions with the target-cell material. Thus, the subtraction of the empty-target background was neglected in the present analysis.

The second background was caused by random coincidences of the tagger counts with the experimental trigger. It mostly includes $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p \rightarrow 6\gamma p$ events reconstructed with random E_γ , resulting in poorer χ^2 and resolution after kinematic fitting. The subtraction of this background was carried out by using event samples for which all coincidences were random (see Ref. [11] for more details). The fraction of random background was 6.7% for Run I, and 6.9% for Run II. The actual background samples included much more events to diminish the impact from statistical fluctuations in the distributions used for the subtraction.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The full Dalitz plot obtained from $\sim 7 \times 10^6$ $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays of Run I and Run II is shown in Fig. 4(a). Because there are three identical particles in the final state, variables X and Y can be determined in six different ways, with the same value for variable z and different angle ϕ from Eq. (3). Each of these six combinations in X and Y goes into six different sextants, repeating the density structure every 60 degrees. The difference between those sextants is only in their different orientation with respect to each other and to the plot binning. Also, this Dalitz plot is symmetric with respect to the Y axis. In principle, one sextant is sufficient to analyze the Dalitz-plot shape and to obtain the corresponding results with proper statistical uncertainties. Such a sextant plot, obtained for the angle range $30^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ$, is shown in Fig. 4(b). As seen, this sextant plot has bins with limited physical coverage not only along the external edge but also along angle $\phi = 30^\circ$. To avoid any dependence of the results on such an effect and on the sextant orientation with respect to the plot binning, one half of the Dalitz plot ($X < 0$ or $X > 0$) can be used to analyze its shape. Because half of the plot has three entries per event, the parameter errors from fitting to such a plot must be multiplied by the factor of $\sqrt{3}$ to reflect the actual experimental statistics.

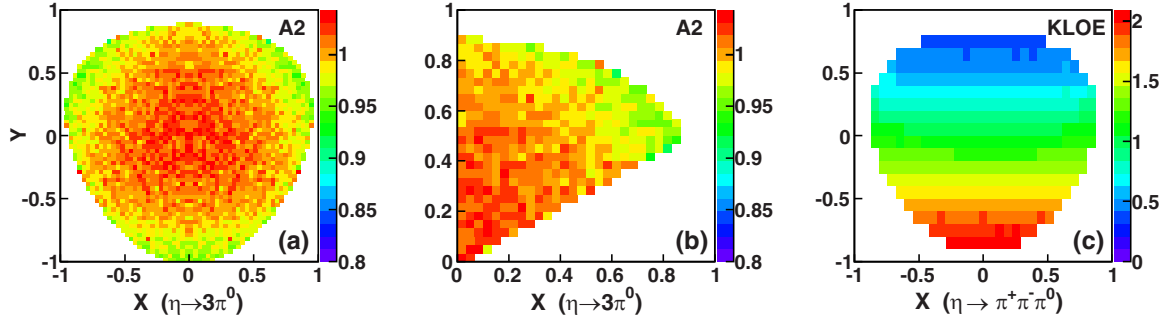


FIG. 4. Comparison of the experimental $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plots: (a) the full $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ plot (six entries per decay) from the present analysis of $\sim 7 \times 10^6$ decays; (b) one sextant of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ plot (one entry per decay) for the angle range $30^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ$ in Eq. (3); (c) the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ plot (without boundary bins) from the KLOE analysis of $\sim 4.7 \times 10^6$ decays [14].

To obtain the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ plots shown in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b), the plots with the measured decays from Runs I and II were divided by the corresponding plots obtained from the analysis of the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p \rightarrow 3\pi^0 p$ MC simulations for those data sets. Because $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays were generated as phase space, the ratio of the experimental and the MC plots provides both the acceptance correction for the full area and the cancellation of the phase-space factor coming from the limited physical coverage, which is typical for boundary bins. Then those boundary bins can be treated in the same way as the inner bins while fitting the acceptance-corrected Dalitz plots with density functions. The only difference from the inner bins is in using X and Y coordinates averaged inside the boundary bins over the available phase space, instead of taking the bin centers. To combine the acceptance-corrected plots from different data sets (namely from Runs I and II), their normalization should be done in the same way. In the present analysis, an identical normalization was made by taking the weight of the MC Dalitz plot as the ratio of the event numbers in the experimental and the MC plots.

As shown in Fig. 4(a), the largest density of events is accumulated in the center of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot, with a smooth decrease of a few percent toward the plot edge. To compare such a structure with the charged decay, the acceptance-corrected $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plot from KLOE [14] (with excluded boundary bins) is illustrated in Fig. 4(c), showing a sharp decrease in its density from the smallest Y to the largest. In the present work, this $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ plot was used to check whether it could be described together with the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data within the NREFT framework [35], assuming the isospin limit.

The advantage of analyzing the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay is the fact that the X and Y variables can be defined uniquely. Then the experimental raw (i.e., uncorrected for the acceptance) Dalitz plot can be fitted with the corresponding plots of the phase-space MC events weighted with the density-function terms. Because the weights are calculated from the generated variables, but filling the MC plots is done according to the reconstructed variables, such a fit takes into account both the experimental acceptance and resolution. For the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay, the X and Y generated in one sextant could be reconstructed in another sextant, which allows proper fitting a sextant of the raw Dalitz plot with the density function

dependent only on z (which is the same for all pairs of X and Y) but not on ϕ . Therefore, all fits with the higher-order terms were made only for the acceptance-corrected Dalitz plots. The sensitivity of the results to the experimental resolution, which could be determined by comparing to the fits to the raw Dalitz plots, was only checked for the leading-order parametrization.

The traditional z distributions, which were used in all previous measurements of the slope parameters α , were obtained individually for Run I and Run II. Similar to the individual Dalitz plots, their normalization was based on the ratio of the total number of events in the experimental and the MC distributions, which allows the proper combination of the two independent measurements. The individual z distributions from Run I and Run II are compared in Fig. 5(a) with each other and with the earlier A2 data from Ref. [11], demonstrating good agreement within their statistical uncertainties. The combined z distribution, shown in Fig. 5(b), has a statistical accuracy in its 30 data points that appears to be sufficient to reveal the deviation from a linear dependence.

The ratios of the experimental $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ invariant-mass distributions to phase space, in which a cusp structure is expected to be seen, were obtained in the same way as the z distributions. The agreement of the individual $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distributions from Runs I and II, and the earlier A2 data from Ref. [11], can be seen in Fig. 6(a). The combined $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distribution is shown in Fig. 6(b), significantly improving the statistical accuracy in the cusp region, compared to the previous measurement [11].

In addition to fitting the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data with the density function from Eq. (4), the NREFT framework from Ref. [35] was used to check whether the neutral-decay data can be fitted well together with the KLOE $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data [14] by assuming the isospin limit. Next, the solely $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data were fitted in the same framework by assuming isospin breaking. In Ref. [35], the decay amplitude is decomposed into up to two loops, $A(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi) = A^{\text{tree}} + A^{1\text{-loop}} + A^{2\text{-loop}}$, with the tree amplitude complemented by final-state interactions of one and two loops. The tree amplitudes are parametrized as $A^{\text{tree}}(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = K_0 + K_1(T_1^2 + T_2^2 + T_3^2)$ and $A^{\text{tree}}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = L_0 + L_1T_3 + L_2T_3^2 + L_3(T_1 - T_2)^2$, where $T_i = E_i - m_\pi$ is the kinetic energy of pion i in the η rest frame. For the conventional Dalitz plot variables, the tree amplitudes can be rewritten as $A^{\text{tree}}(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = u_0 + u_1z$ and

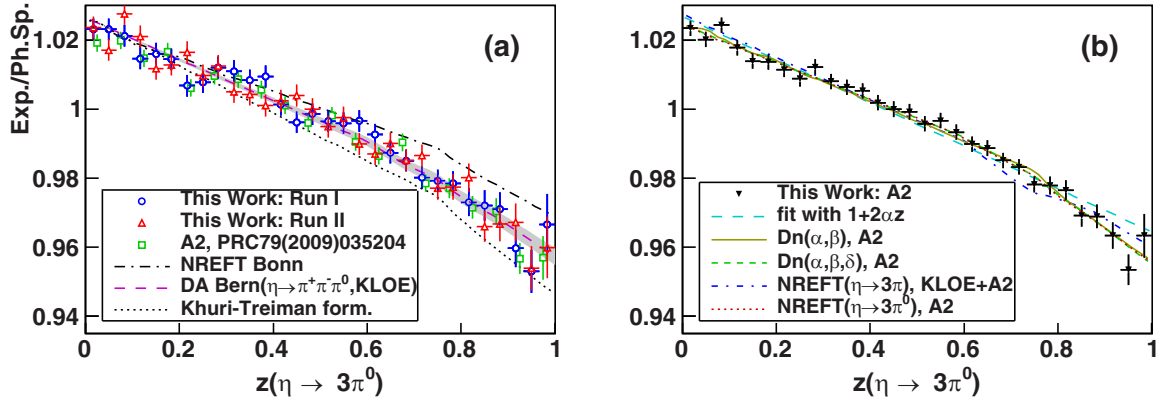


FIG. 5. Experimental z distributions obtained (a) individually from Run I (blue circles) and Run II (red triangles), and (b) the combined results (black triangles). The earlier A2 data from Ref. [11] are depicted in (a) by green open squares. The NREFT calculation by the Bonn group [16] is shown in (a) by the black long-dash-dotted line. The prediction from the dispersive analysis by the Bern group [21] is shown in (a) by the magenta long-dashed line with an error band. The prediction based on the extended chiral Khuri-Treiman formalism [22] is shown in (a) by the black dotted line. The fit of the combined z distribution with the leading-order term (fit no. 2 in Table I) is shown in (b) by the cyan long-dashed line. The fits of the Dalitz-plot sextant with Eq. (4), namely nos. 4 and 6 from Table I, are shown in (b) by the yellow solid and the green dashed lines, respectively. The isospin-limit results from fitting both the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ and KLOE's $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ [14] data within the NREFT framework from Ref. [35] are shown by the blue dash-dotted line. The isospin-breaking results from fitting solely the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data within the same NREFT framework are shown by the red dotted line.

$A^{\text{tree}}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = v_0 + v_1 Y + v_2 Y^2 + v_3 X^2$, where, at the tree level, the quadratic slope parameter is $\alpha = u_1/u_0$, and the coefficients u_i and v_i are strictly connected to K_i and L_i , respectively. Note that the shape of the actual $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot is determined by the total amplitude; therefore, a measured α could be different from the ratio u_1/u_0 of the tree-amplitude coefficients. The coefficients K_i and L_i (or u_i and v_i) are also involved in the calculation of $A^{1\text{-loop}}$ and $A^{2\text{-loop}}$ for both the neutral and charged decays. The cusp structure below $2m_{\pi^\pm}$ appears in $A(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0)^{1\text{-loop}}$, and the cusp sign and magnitude is mostly determined by the scattering length combination $a_2 - a_0$ [32] and the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ tree-amplitude coefficients

L_i . In the isospin limit, the coefficients of the tree amplitude for the neutral decay can be rewritten via the coefficients of the charged decay: $K_0 = -(3L_0 + L_1 Q_\eta - L_3 Q_\eta^2)$ and $K_1 = -(L_2 + 3L_3)$ [15], with $Q_\eta = m_\eta - 3m_{\pi^0}$. The isospin-limit fit to both the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plots has only five free parameters ($L_{i=1,2,3}$ and two normalization parameters), with fixed $L_0 = 1$. The $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data can also be fitted independently of the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay by assuming isospin breaking, which requires the addition of K_0 and K_1 as free parameters, but leaves just one normalization parameter.

Consistency of the present results for z and $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ with theoretical calculations that predict a nonlinear z dependence

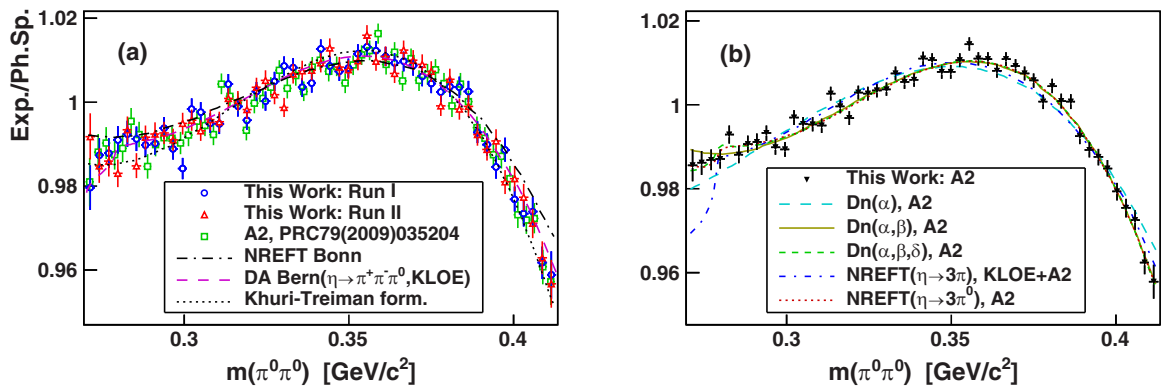


FIG. 6. Ratios of the experimental $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ invariant-mass distributions to phase space obtained (a) individually from Run I (blue circles) and Run II (red triangles), and (b) the combined results (black triangles). The earlier A2 data from Ref. [11] are depicted in (a) by green open squares. The NREFT calculation by the Bonn group [16] is shown in (a) by the black long-dash-dotted line. The prediction from the dispersive analysis by the Bern group [21,33] is shown in (a) by the magenta long-dashed line. The prediction based on the extended chiral Khuri-Treiman formalism [22] is shown in (a) by the black dotted line. The combined $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distribution is compared in (b) to the results of fitting a sextant ($30^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ$) of the acceptance-corrected $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot with the density function of Eq. (4): fits no. 1 (cyan long-dashed line), no. 4 (yellow solid line), and no. 6 (green dashed line) in Table I. The isospin-limit results from fitting both the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ and KLOE's $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ [14] data within the NREFT framework from Ref. [35] are shown by the blue dash-dotted line. The isospin-breaking results from fitting solely the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data within the same NREFT framework are shown by the red dotted line.

TABLE I. Results from fitting to the acceptance-corrected sextant (ACS), $30^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ$, of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot with the density function of Eq. (4) are considered as the main results, and from the other fits as their cross checks. The results for the leading-order parametrization were also obtained for the acceptance-corrected z (ACZ) distribution and the same sextant of the raw (RawS) Dalitz plot. The result errors from fitting to the acceptance-corrected half (ACH), $-90^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ$, of the Dalitz plot are multiplied by the factor of $\sqrt{3}$, correcting for three entries per event. The results from fitting to the independent data of Run I and Run II are added to illustrate systematic effects due to different experimental conditions. For convenience, calculations involving the higher-order terms are listed as well.

Fit no.	Data used	χ^2/ndf	α	β	γ	δ
1	ACS	1.247	-0.0302(8)	—	—	—
2	ACZ	1.239	-0.0304(9)	—	—	—
3	RawS	1.213	-0.0321(9)	—	—	—
4	ACS	1.119	-0.0280(9)	-0.0058(8)	—	—
5	ACS	1.117	-0.0231(33)	-0.0053(8)	-0.0057(37)	—
6	ACS	1.106	-0.0265(10)	-0.0074(10)	—	-0.0176(68)
7	ACS	1.108	-0.0248(34)	-0.0071(12)	-0.0021(40)	-0.0160(74)
8	ACH	1.330	-0.0302(8)	—	—	—
9	ACH	1.182	-0.0265(10)	-0.0073(10)	—	-0.0169(67)
10	ACH	1.182	-0.0247(33)	-0.0070(12)	-0.0023(40)	-0.0152(73)
11	ACS, Run I	1.212	-0.0300(11)	—	—	—
12	ACS, Run II	1.210	-0.0304(12)	—	—	—
13	ACS, Run I	1.130	-0.0256(15)	-0.0083(14)	—	-0.0247(95)
14	ACS, Run II	1.154	-0.0274(15)	-0.0065(14)	—	-0.0103(97)
15	ACS, Run I	1.133	-0.0246(47)	-0.0081(17)	-0.0013(56)	-0.0237(104)
16	ACS, Run II	1.156	-0.0251(48)	-0.0061(17)	-0.0030(58)	-0.0080(106)
Calculation no.	Ref.	—	α	β	γ	—
1	[16]	—	-0.0246(49)	-0.0042(7)	$\gamma = 0.0013(4)$	—
2	[19]	—	-0.025(4)	0.000(2)	—	—
3	[22]	—	-0.0337(12)	-0.0054(1)	—	—

[16,21,22] is illustrated in Figs. 5(a) and 6(a). The results of fits to the present data with various density functions, including the NREFT fits, are depicted in Figs. 5(b) and 6(b). The fit results with the density function from Eq. (4) are also listed in Table I for different combinations of the density-function terms involved in a particular fit.

Fit no. 1 in Table I was made to a sextant ($30^\circ < \phi < 90^\circ$) of the acceptance-corrected Dalitz plot with the density function including only the leading-order term. Fit no. 2 was similar, but to the acceptance-corrected z distribution as in all previous measurements. As shown, the values obtained there for α are practically the same and are in agreement within the fit errors with the RPP value $\alpha = -0.0318 \pm 0.0015$ [23]. The magnitudes of the fit χ^2/ndf values indicate that the use of the leading-order term only may be insufficient for a good description of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay. Fit no. 2 is shown in Fig. 5(b) and fit no. 1 in Fig. 6(b) by the cyan long-dashed lines, confirming that it is not sufficient to use only the leading-order term. Fit no. 3 in Table I was made to the same sextant of the raw Dalitz plot with the technique taking both the acceptance and the experimental resolution into account (see the text above). This fit results in a slightly better χ^2/ndf value and a slightly larger quadratic slope, which was expected because of some smearing of the acceptance-corrected distributions by the experimental resolution. In the end, the difference between the α results for the acceptance-corrected and the raw distributions can be considered as the magnitude of its systematic uncertainty due to the limited experimental resolution.

Fit no. 4 in Table I, which also involves the next density-function term $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$, does improve the χ^2/ndf value,

whereas including the $2\gamma z^2$ term in fit no. 5 practically does not. In addition, the parameters α and γ in fit no. 5 become strongly correlated, which results in large fit errors for them. Fit no. 4, shown in Figs. 5(b) and 6(b) by the yellow solid line, demonstrates a quite decent description of the z and $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distributions, except in the region where the cusp is expected. As shown in the $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distribution, the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term curves the spectrum up at the lowest masses, which is opposite to the effect expected from the cusp. In the z distribution, the same term causes a kink up at $z \approx 0.75$, which again is opposite to the effect expected from the cusp [11,15]. As shown in Figs. 5(a) and 6(a), the calculation within the framework of the modified NREFT [16] predicts a behavior that is very similar to fit no. 4, but with a smaller general slope. This can be explained by a smaller quadratic slope, $\alpha = -0.0246(49)$, and positive $\gamma = 0.0013(4)$ from Ref. [16]. However, because of the large uncertainty in the calculated α , it is still in agreement with the corresponding value from fit no. 4. In contrast to the calculation from Ref. [16], the prediction based on the extended chiral Khuri-Treiman formalism [22] lies below the experimental data points, which is mostly determined by the larger quadratic slope, $\alpha = -0.0337(12)$. At the same time, the predictions for the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term, $\beta = -0.0042(7)$ [16] and $\beta = -0.0054(1)$ [22], are both in decent agreement with the corresponding value from fit no. 4. The experimental value for γ cannot be determined reliably in order to be compared with the prediction from Ref. [16].

As seen from fit no. 6 in Table I, further improvement in the description of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data was reached by adding the $2\delta \sum_{i=1}^3 \rho(s_i)$ term, which allows a cusp parametrization

to be included in the density function. Such a fit results in a slightly smaller quadratic slope, compared to fit no. 4, but also in a stronger $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term. In Figs. 5(b) and 6(b), fit no. 6, which is shown by the green dashed line, demonstrates good agreement with both z and $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distributions. Based on the results of fit no. 6, the contributions from the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ and the cusp terms partially cancel each other in the z and especially in the $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distribution. Though, according to the result of fit no. 6 for the cusp term, the magnitude of the cusp effect at $m(\pi^0\pi^0) = 2m_{\pi^0}$ is almost 1%, its visibility here is strongly diminished by the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term. The understanding of such a feature became possible due to fitting the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot based on high experimental statistics.

The isospin-limit NREFT fit to the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data together with KLOE's $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plot [14] is shown in Figs. 5(b) and 6(b) by the blue dash-dotted line. As shown in the $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distribution, the major deviation of this fit from the data is in the cusp region, which is much more prominent in the fit curve. The description of the z distribution deviates from the data as well. The cusp magnitude obtained at $m(\pi^0\pi^0) = 2m_{\pi^0}$ is close to 1%, which is similar to the corresponding result of fit no. 6 in Table I. The discrepancy seems to come from inability of the isospin-limit fit to describe properly the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term. Though the isospin-limit NREFT fit results in a good description of the charged decay, with $\chi^2/\text{nfd} = 1.072$, it gives $\chi^2/\text{nfd} = 1.290$ for the neutral decay. The numerical results for L_i were obtained as $L_0 = 1(0)$, $L_1 = -4.004(31)$, $L_2 = -41.55(31)$, and $L_3 = 5.28(14)$, with K_i recalculated from L_i as $K_0 = -2.322(7)$ and $K_1 = 25.71(73)$.

The isospin-breaking NREFT fit solely to the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data, which is shown in Figs. 5(b) and 6(b) by the red dotted line, resulted in a much better description of the neutral decay, $\chi^2/\text{nfd} = 1.112$, with the numerical results for K_i and L_i as $K_0 = -1.4171(32)$, $K_1 = 25.32(29)$, $L_0 = 1(0)$, $L_1 = -1.36(44)$, $L_2 = -109.5(5.0)$, and $L_3 = -121.0(8.2)$. Also, as shown in Figs. 5(b) and 6(b), the isospin-breaking NREFT fit practically repeats the behavior of fit no. 6 in Table I, which was made with the density function of Eq. (4).

A comparison of the results from the two NREFT fits indicates a strong isospin breaking between the charged and the neutral $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays, unless the NREFT framework in Ref. [35] could be improved for a better simultaneous description of both decay modes. As illustrated in Figs. 5(a) and 6(a), a recent dispersive analysis by the Bern group [21,33], in which the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data [14] were used to determine subtraction constants, did provide predictions that described the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data well.

The results of this work provide a strong indication that the parametrization of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay with only the leading-order term is insufficient, and the RPP value $\alpha = -0.0318 \pm 0.0015$ [23] reflects a combined effect from higher-order terms and the cusp structure. As the results listed in Table I show, the values obtained for the quadratic slope parameter become smaller when the higher-order terms and the cusp are added, and those values for α are also closer to recent calculations reported in Refs. [16,18,19] (see also Fig. 2).

The exact systematic uncertainties in the results for α and for the other parameters are difficult to estimate reliably because the results themselves depend on the number of

density-function terms included in the fit. The systematic effect due to the limited experimental resolution was discussed above for a fit with the leading-order term only (no. 3 in Table I). The sensitivity of the results to the sextant orientation with respect to the plot binning and to additional boundary bins was checked with fits to other sextants and to half of the Dalitz plot. All those tests demonstrated practically identical results, after multiplying the half-plot errors by the factor of $\sqrt{3}$ to correct for three entries per event (fits nos. 8–10 in Table I). The magnitudes of systematic effects for all parameters could also be understood by comparing fits to the independent data of Run I and Run II, which were taken with different MAMI beam energy and current, target length (resulting in different angular resolution), DAQ trigger, energy resolution of the calorimeters, etc. Those fits are listed as nos. 11–16 in Table I. As shown, the largest differences between the results from Runs I and II were observed for parameters γ and δ ; however, all results obtained from the different data sets are in agreement within the fit errors. The magnitude for parameter γ cannot be determined reliably from the experimental data because of the large correlation with parameter α . Therefore, the value obtained for α with the $2\gamma z^2$ term omitted actually reflects the combined effect from those two terms.

According to the present analysis, the density function of Eq. (4) with only three parameters is sufficient for a good description of the experimental $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot. The values obtained for these three parameters are $\alpha = -0.0265(10_{\text{stat}})(9_{\text{syst}})$, $\beta = -0.0074(10_{\text{stat}})(9_{\text{syst}})$, and $\delta = -0.018(7_{\text{stat}})(7_{\text{syst}})$, where the main numbers come from fit no. 6 in Table I, and the systematic uncertainties are taken as half of the differences between the results of fit nos. 13 and 14. The new result for the quadratic slope parameter α strongly indicates that its absolute value is smaller by $\approx 20\%$, compared to the previous measurements using the leading-order term only. The magnitude of the $2\beta z^{3/2} \sin(3\phi)$ term is found to be different from zero by ~ 5.5 standard deviations. The cusp magnitude obtained at $m(\pi^0\pi^0) = 2m_{\pi^0}$ from the $2\delta \sum_{i=1}^3 \rho(s_i)$ term is close to 1%, but with an uncertainty greater than 50%. This result is consistent with the prediction for the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ cusp magnitude made within the NREFT model [15].

The data presented in this work are expected to serve as a valuable input for new refined analyses by theoretical groups, which are interested in a better understanding of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays and extracting the quark-mass ratios from such data.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The largest, at the moment, statistics of $7 \times 10^6 \eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decays, based on $6.2 \times 10^7 \eta$ mesons produced in the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$ reaction, has been accumulated by the A2 Collaboration at the Mainz Microtron, MAMI. The results of this work provide a strong indication that the parametrization of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay with only the leading-order term is insufficient, and the RPP value for α reflects the combined effect from higher-order terms and the cusp structure, whereas the actual quadratic slope is smaller by $\approx 20\%$. According to the analysis of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot, the cusp magnitude at $m(\pi^0\pi^0) = 2m_{\pi^0}$ is about 1%, but its visibility is strongly diminished by the second-order

term of the density function, the magnitude of which is found to be different from zero by ~ 5.5 standard deviations. The fits to the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ and KLOE's $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data within the NREFT framework indicate a strong isospin breaking between the charged and the neutral decay modes. At the same time, the predictions based on the most recent dispersive analysis by the Bern group, in which the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ data were used to determine subtraction constants, were found to be in good agreement with the present $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ data. The data points from the experimental Dalitz plot and the ratios of the z and $m(\pi^0\pi^0)$ distributions to phase space are provided as Supplemental Material to the paper [48].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors acknowledge the excellent support of the accelerator group and operators of MAMI. We thank H. Leutwyler, G. Colangelo, and B. Kubis for fruitful discussions and constant interest in our work. This work was

supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (SFB443, SFB/TR16, and SFB1044), DFG-RFBR (Grant No. 09-02-91330), the European Community-Research Infrastructure Activity under the FP6 “Structuring the European Research Area” program (Hadron Physics, Contract No. RII3-CT-2004-506078), Schweizerischer Nationalfonds (Contracts No. 200020-156983, No. 132799, No. 121781, No. 117601, No. 113511), the U.K. Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC 57071/1, 50727/1), the U.S. Department of Energy (Offices of Science and Nuclear Physics, Awards No. DE-FG02-99-ER41110, No. DE-FG02-88ER40415, No. DE-FG02-01-ER41194) and National Science Foundation (Grants No. PHY-1039130, No. IIA-1358175), INFN (Italy), and NSERC of Canada (Grant No. FRN-SAPPJ-2015-00023). A. Fix acknowledges additional support from the Tomsk Polytechnic University competitiveness enhancement program. We thank the undergraduate students from Department of Physics of Mount Allison University and from Institute for Nuclear Studies of The George Washington University for their assistance.

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